saddlery, 5 per cent.; hoc 71/2 per cent; iron or part iron and ent.; axes, 30 per rseshoes, etc., 30 tocks, grubholes per cent.; shovels doz. and 25 per 25 per cent.; agri-20 per cent.; cut-. to 35 per cents, nt.; earthenware shades of paper, twine, 12½ per nufactures of tin.

Suffering - Indescribable

Barbarities.

a Church-Pathetic Appeal

for More Help.

from a Canadian missionary in Smyrna,

which throw further light upon

ns and give emphasis to the re-

ers to the sultan. Private let-

sidered dangerous, if they

tne justice of his imperial

ls. For this reason I have

little until recently. But at

became plain to me that silence

es that were being perpetrat-

determined that I had a duty

od to perform in behalf of these

ecuted Christians, and I began

ome reports to friends, whom

ould be careful to disassociate

from anything which I may

them, while using it to lay we-.

Christian public of England

nd butchery that has been going

America something of the awful

TALES OF SAVAGE BARBARITY.

Turning to the main question, the

says: "The tales that come to

are simply heart-sickening. it

quite impossible for us to con-

le savage barbarity of the Turks

een taking place during these in-

s might be regarded as an attempt

swer one of their daily prayers.

the petitions runs something as

referring to the infidels

orphans, and defile their bodies,

eir feet to slip, give them and

to their Moslems, O Lord of all

who pray such a prayer but just

e have been witnessing here for

st few months. Oh, the awful in-

f what has been going on here,

seem paralyzed. Not a hand is

defence of this perishing race,

cannot help but wish that the

ittle garrison at Zeitoun may

rmy by which it is now besieged.

the one-thousandth part of all

fors that have been perpetrated

people will ever be known, and

blished. Our last letter from

om our missionary there gives

letails of the terrible slaughter

December 29. The total num-

ctims must now be put down at

tend of 3.000, as at first sup-

the large Armenian church

ghtered. Let Dorfa is only one

res and even hundreds of sim-

cres which differ only in the

victims. In what we call our

ield, which comprises Harpoot

eautiful plain on which it is

176 towns and villages have

red, and many of them en-

ed down. In that field alone

our native evangelical pastors

ers suffered martyrdom, and

umber of victims in that sec-

15,000 to 20,000. Numbers

churches are now being

our evangelical churches.

ians who have professed to

Moslems in order to save

y, as any attempted resis-

imply death and very prob-

assacre of all the family and

own and village. Yet Amer-

Europe are standing by and

without an attempt at inter-

Lord Salisbury's speech is a

ally attempt to shirk all re-

and a shameful declaration

impotence. God will surely

Imagine him saying that

but the sultan himself can

butchery, and that he must

d his government responsible

boot field also there are fully

this is being done with abso-

Mohammedan mosques.

3,000 are known to have

little of what is known is fit

"O, Ailah, make their

ards when once aroused. All that

in view of all the diaboli-

my strong representations re-

awful condition of the Armenian

eyes even cursorormidable partial necessaries which will easily peratively modest duhas in his favor sate him for those even if he got anytage of the duties experience has does not. It is, y overlooking this gainst him in the the farmer can deidea that he refor the protection. 'Dr. and Cr." ache would, doubtlance would be al-

ve government, by admit American till maintaining all farnier, has to make the Canan more sure and otective tariff than umbian. T PIG.

little outwork on pur, as lonely a India, and it was ountered the fightcountry. In my le him my career in an ignominious only saved by the of a native at-

d was brought to a boar had passry grounds. I had my possession, my ce and defence beord and the much Nothing daunted. I to close quarters addled one of the quickly in pursuit, y my side, and reen I got on terms k refuge in a piece rsting with excite him on my hands stood looking at eyes that a hog so well; so, restmy naked sword. e shoulder.

and shot piggy time, I heard the defiance, and besecond time I was pig standing over e of the villagers, put, armed with a ad crept in at my boar could follow he was pinned to regain my feet. en finished him off en. Since the allop after pigs, but completely mixed tumble encounter. sers saved me, the om top to bottom. for me that I had tight-fitting riding the bungalow.—

rish I could get hold its like mother used could get some

ournal.

her used to buy for

Bingo (anxiously)pening in your busive you? Kingleywas in your office. I had to discharge

call a snade nere's the rub. uld I but call g a club -Detroit Tribune.

MARKETS.

for Farmers' Proly Corrected.

n & Ker, per lb..

.7 to 12 1-2 ...10 to 13 .7 to 8 1-2

carry out the reforms, and he ever intended to carry per gall1 THOUSAND BURNED. lb. 12 1-2 28th ulto., he writes again, ther particulars, wnich intenforrors of the awful story of outrage and rapine. The de-25 to 25 to massacre in the great church nentioned above give a faint incredible fiendishness of the

> umber sacrificed in the great now ascertained to be about the means by which they sucurning all these is now exone of the American misrom Aruteb, who is now in gallery extends around the of the church, and from here poured about 30 cases of oil upon the victims of their (Numbers of them, howad evidently been killed before

this was done.) Some 50 or 60 succeeded in escaping to the root by means of a secret passage or staircase in the wall which leads to the flat roof of the pire" in Pekin. church. A lady missionary, who is with us here now, and who knows the church Canadian Missionary Tells of Her ternoon that the walls of the church are world. It is called the Kwotszekien, petroleum had been poured down upon pire." The duties of the faculty are them from the gallery lighted torches somewhat difficult, for, in addition to were thrown among them. Is it post the instruction of the scholars, they three Thousand Persons Burned in sible to conceive anything more hellish have to admonish the emperor of that however, state that it is now being used cracked as a result of the fire." Letters have recently been received

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. The following account of the condition of the wretched survivors will indicate only too plainly the need of continued and sustained effort to render some asappeal for practical aid to al- sistance to alleviate their dire suffersome degree the rearful surings: "A letter from one of my missiono which that unfortunate peo- ary friends at Marash the other day been reduced by the outrages of says: We are now feeding 7,000 daily, nmedan Turks. Owing to the and the number steadily increases.' One sentence in this letter is expressive of the nity with which the newspawatched by the Sultan's emis- general state of affairs in that part. He this country it would imperil says: Whole regions have been one vast of the writer to aisclose his faming hell.' The total number now bebut he is a gentleman welling fed by the missionaries daily is 115,throughout Ontario, and his 000 in ten different provinces; 200,000 nt may be accepted as absolute- more, absolutely destitute, are yet unble in every detail and in no parour treasurer in Constantinople, ting from Smyrna, under the date Peet, had received from abroad 34,000 bruary 11, he says: "It has been Turkish pounds, and 10,000 more from sed to be a very bad policy, and the nations here, making in all 44,300 raught with much personal danger liras, all of which have been forwarded missionaries in Turkey to write to the different centres of destitution. per reports of the condition of This is apart from sums received direct our interior provinces, as by missionaries on the ground from priconsuls in America and the vate sources." This has reference to one nister at Washington in par- small section only; the same might be very careful to report all written of every part of that stricken country .- 1 oronto Globe.

THE COCAINE HABIT. the righteous (?) doings of Serious Results From a Too Free Use of the Drug.

> A writer in the New York World says: The cocaine habit is spreading. Ever since the peculiar, pain-allaying properties of this drug became generally known a few years ago, it has been in numerous than the vacancies. steadily increasing demand, until to-day There are six colleges for students, the sale of this medicine alone brings a neat profit to the dealer.

per cent without a doctor's prescrip- and Hall for the Guidance of Nature, vant, but a very ugly master, in which consists of two presidents, two vicerespect it is very much like opium and presidents, the rector, two directors of morphine. It is frequently applied ex- instruction, two proctors, two secretaternally for the relief of tooth-ache and ries and one librarian. Twice a month neuralgia, and in this way it cannot do all these officials assemble in full war much damage. But when taken inter- paint and perform nine prostrations on nally it may work serious consequences. The effects of an overdose of the 10 The gorgeous robes and imposing cer-

per cent solution of the hydrochlorate ient sufferms immediately from vertigo.

their wealth and their lands as s." What can you expect from the Christian nations of the and a half had been administered hypodermically. It is stated that a man to confound and defeat the died almost immediately after swallowing twenty-two grains.

The first published case was that of 20 grains. He died in an hour. A fatal case also occurred in Russia from a dose of 22 grains. A melancholy interest attached to this case, as the surgeon who in mistake prescribed this overdose immediately afterwards committed suicide.

Some remarkable recoveries have been effected after very large doses taken into the stomach. The most notable case of the kind was that of a man who swallowed 46 grains and recovered. On the other hand, serious symptoms of poisoning have been occasioned by the hypodermic administration of such doses of a seventh of a grain and less than half a grain. There is one interesting case on record of a girl to whom one-twentieth of a grain was given subcutaneously. Alarming symptoms followed, and grave fears were entertained for the patient's safety, but she eventually recovered. On another occasion one one-hundredth of a gram applied to the eye of a patient aged fourteen years caused sypmtoms of poisoning.

From an examination and comparison of all records obtainable, an English physician has come to the conclusion that the fatal dose of cocaine is about fifteen grains. He states, however, that 'in the present state of our knowledge, it is practically impossible to say what is the smallest dose that will produce fatal results, seeing that a dose of twothirds of a grain has caused death, and so minute a dose as a hundredth of a

Physicians agree that the present habit of "self dosing" is particularly harmful when the patient begins to treat himself with cocaine. The notion appears to have gone abroad that the stuff is quite harmless, and is a cure for all pains. It certainly possesses wonderful powers in deadening nerve sensations, and it has been quite invaluable in surgery. That it is not harmless, however, is quite evident, and the difficulty is that no two patients seem

to be affected in the same way. Thus it is impossible for physicians to adopt a stand and to know exactly how much to prescribe in an individual ease without careful experimenting. It can readily be seen that when a patient takes the mater into his own hands and doses himself regardless of consquences, he is deliberately placing himself in danger.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE OLDEST UNIVERSITY.

pire" in Pekin.

The city of Pekin contains what is quite familiarly, was telling me this af- undoubtedly the oldest university in the six feet thick. It seems that after the or "School For the Sons of the Emthan this? For a time the church was which is just and good, to reprove him used as a hospital. Our last letters, for his faults, and have the hereditary privilege of schooling the members of as a mosque. Although the walls are his family in the sciences and arts. Durso thick one of them is now seriously, ing the last three hundred years, however, the scope of their teaching has been widened, and all those throughout the provinces who purchase degrees and are of defective education attend the Kwotszekian. The antiquity of the college is very great, and the granite register, consisting of stone columns, 320 in number, contains the names of sixty thousand graduates of the highest degree. These inscribed columns constitute the university roll of honor, and the record goes back more than six hundred years. The university also contains the "Thirteen Classics," graved on 182 massive granite columns, probably almost the only stone library in existence. There is one in Sanganfu also, but that belonged to the Kwotszekian when Singan was the seat of

> nificent temple of Confucius, and adoining the temple is the imperial lecture room, so called because the emperor must attend there once every year and receive the instruction and exhortation of the college presidents. This ceremony is still kept up, though the majority of the college buildings are in ruins and its educational value is almost nil. The only use of this ancient institution now is to enable the professors to hold a sham examination periodically, and thus entitle them to draw their salaries. The emoluments are not large. Each professor draws \$3 per month, two suits of clothes and two bushels of rice every year, and a fur jacket once in three years. There is, however, a certain amount of honor and social distinction attached to the office. so that the applications are far more

named as follows: Hall for the Pursuit of Wisdom, Hall of the Sincere Heart, Ordinarily druggists will not sell a Hall of True Virtue, Hall of Noble Assolution of cocaine stronger than ten pirations, Hall of Broad Acquirements, the flagstones in front of the temple.

emony made this a rather impressive of cocaine (the solution usually sold in spectacle, but of late years even this drug stores) are as follows: The pat- has been done by proxy, and two or three members go through the preand then epileptic convulsions; the teeth scribed genuflexions and then write the are firmly clenched, and the face and names of the absent ones as well as into the provinces in one year. Perfatal poisoning by cocaine. Among haps not 20 per cent. of the recipients these are the case of a woman 71 years of the degrees had ever even seen the of age, who died five hours after the walls of Pekin. The colleges mentionsubcutaneous injection of two thirds of ed date back to a very remote period, a grain; and the case of a man in whom and in 1644 the Tartars added eight died soon after his appointment as presmerely a remembrance of the proud in-

> Plato was born.-New York Times. HOARDED GOLD

The Czar Said To Have \$630,000,000-Treasure Hidden in India.

How did Russia amass the immense store of gold which she has offered to Uncle Sam? The answer is simple. She has been

for ever so long a hoarder the yellow metal, withdrawing from circulation not only the product of her own mines, but also the foreign coin and gold bars imported into the country. Hardly any gold leaves Russia, while she receives arnually from outside \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000 of it. Thus she has got together a gigantic heap of specie by draining the channels of the monetary circulation of the world. The treasury of the Czar now contains about \$63,-000,000 in gold.

It is not known why Russia has adopted the policy of hoarding. Perhaps it has been for the purpose of improving her credit and financial standing among fund.

700,000 in gold and silver yearly. A Frenchman named Bernier, in 1699, writing a report to his government from Delhi, said that "the gold and silver of moral corruption.-The Forum. the world, after circulating for some time, finally flow into India as into an abyss from which there is no return." It was estimated by Dr. Soetbeer that during the half century previous to 1885 India hoarded \$1,500,000,000 of silver and gold-nearly one-third of the total amount of coinage in circulation in the

world. no member of the family could make an ton.

accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British government by a secret

classes a favorite hiding place is a hole Attached to the university is a mag-

rule. They are afraid to put their money in banks because their superiors would discover its existence and confiscate the whole of it. So they buy gold bars and secret them. Consequently gold always commands a considerable premium at Pekin.

lips become bloodless. There is apparlips become bloodless. There is appared the case with the perchip of the perchip of the perchip of the families, their household, Leir wotheir children, their possessions and their possessions and their possessions and their possessions and their wealth and the patient loses conscioustheir possessions and their possessions and their wealth and the patient loses conscioustheir possessions and their lands as

death will ensue.

ently no suffering, as the brain becomes the record of Dingence.

In duced about \$50,000,000 of this an increase of \$11,000,000 over three little bones aid the transmission of sound.

While, more strange still, in the carp three little bones aid the transmission of sound.

York Journal.

Some of the mollusks have very re-

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION. Genuine courtesy and refinement are rare in almost all parts of the world; they are certainly rare in America. The deficiency does not exist in the lower the injection of one and one-third grains more colleges, one for each Tartar classes alone. It is conspicuous among was followed by fatal results. One tribe. The whole fourteen buildings those favored by fortune. Where, in case is also on record where death oc- are now, however, in a very dilapidated any other of what are called the great curred in a female after three grains condition, and no instruction is given centres of civilization, could one see a in any of them. Every now and then grosser exhibition of boorishness than an attempt is made to revive these gov- was recently displayed by the well-to-do ernment schools, but it never comes 10 crowds at the horse show in New anything. The last attempt was made York, in their behavior toward the by Wo-Jin, the tutor of the emperor and young Duke and Duchess of Marlborman to whom was given by mistake a bitter opponent of Western ideas. He ough?-women and men crowding and hustling to get a place from which to ident of the university, and the ancient stare at the newly married pair, vying Alma Mater of the early Chinese is still with each other in the shameless manifestation of the want of self-respect, as stitution which was in its glory before well as of decent regard not merely to ity. The spirit of unchecked independence and of selfish willfulness permiter external air, and within the cavity is a

little short of a national disgrace, for are drawn, and which encourages the barbaric instincts of youth by its indifthe powers. If so, the plan has been ference to fair play, and by the excess successful. It has been contended by of its hysteric applause of any victory other authorities that the gold is a wir won by any means, fair or foul. The intercollegiate has become an evil not The hoarding of gold, which signifies only in college life, but in the life of its withdrawal from circulation, hin- the nation itself; for there is nothing grain has given rise to symptoms ders the flow of the world's commerce, of higher import in that life than the and is an injury to the latter. It cherishing of the sense of honor and would be an immense benefit to all man- of the sanctity of honesty in all comkind if the stores of the yellow metal petitions. The wholesome and honornow held by individuals in India could able practice of athletic sports is one of be made available for general use. Ev- the most important elements in the eder since the dawn of history that coun- ucation of youth. The practice of them, try has been gathering gold and hiding not for the sake of their true ends, it away. Pliny, who died in 79 A.D., the development of manly and vigorous complained that India drew from the health, but for the sake of unhealthy great Roman empire not less than \$2,- excitement, and of getting the advantage of oponents by concealment, fraud or violence if it cannot be won by legitimate means, is simply a source of

A large cargo, principally tin for the C. P. N. Company's steamer Danube, Captain Meyers, which sails for the north this evening. Among her passengers are Captain Bonser, P. Hickey and E. Page, who are going to take charge gans. Treasures of almost incalculable val- Caledonia; Mr. Henley, Mr. Bellbrough, form has its ears in its tail, while anne are possessed by many Indian J. Bourget. William Earl, S. A. Spen-other—the crayfish—has them at the Recently the Majarah of cer, J. M. L. Alexander, wife and Burdwan died, and the stock of gold child, Miss Hunt, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. crayfish the ear is open, but bristles and silver left by him was so large that Grant R. J. Woodsworth and J. Clay- prevent foreign matter from entering .-

SOME CURIOUS EARS. Certain Animals That Have Queer

tien. And there is excellent reason for this precaution. Cocaine is a fine ser- and many assistants, and the faculty that country being almost the universal wheel would resound in its tympanum,

ing, the gold production of the world fishes. The air-bladder sends off fibres is steadily growing, and will progress- which are attached to membranes ively increase for some years to come, stretched across cavities in the skull, The yield for 1895 has been the great- and from these membranes the vibration est in history, probably exceeding \$200, of sound are conveyed to the air-blad-

cavity. If the globules are ruptured, the motions cease. The imagination will ask whether shemish, or mollusks, can produce sounds which can be mutually heard. Whatever may be true of the division as a whole, it is certainly true that some can emit sounds. Two seasilugs were found by Professor Grant to such a sounds which he compared to 'the make sounds which he compared to 'the

ted in childhood develops into youthful rerve-mass developed at the end of an lawlessness and resistance to restraint, auditory nerve. It would be hard, in-The hodlum of the street corner and deed, if the chirping cicada, the cricket the rough loafer of the village find their on the hearth,' and the querulous katymates among the students of our col- did could not be heard by their companleges. The difference between them is icns. It is said that those pests in the only one of circumstance and of degree. house—the flies—can hear by means of The manners and morals displayed at seme rows of corpuscles on the knobbed intercollegiate contests in athletic threads which represent the hind wings sports in all parts of the country fall of other insects. It is uncertain whether bees can hear. If not, then all the they result not only from that of the lator of the old-fashioned bee-keeper in community at large from which they beating a tin kettle at swarming time is in vain. Some naturalists who have tried them with every kind of sound and noise deny that they can hear. Others. equally confident, assert that they are very sensitive to the calls of their queen

The lowest animals do not appear to have any organs which can be definitely called ears, although, as in the case of earthworms, they are very sensitive to the vibrations of solid objects, such as ray be caused by some one walking on the surface of the earth. Strangely, however, we find evidences of organs of hearing among the jellyfish, of which you may see specimens stranded on the seashore after every tide. And, what is very remarkable so far as we know at present-there is no case where both or gans for hearing and organs for seeing are developed in the same species among the medusae. In one medusa there are no less than from thirty to fifty earstones arranged in a double line in the northern canneries, will be taken by the cell so as to form a crescent. In another species the number of separate ears amounts to no less than eighty! A sea-cucumber which lives in the depths of the ocean has fifty-six of these auditory or-

of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer A crustacean not unlike a shrimp in base of the feelers on the head. In the Robert Blight, in New York Post.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS SETTLER. to the British government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of a defunct potentate were a number of treasure houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these rooms was forty-eight feet long, and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, washing bowls, jugs, etc., all of precious metals. The other rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold mohurs and silver rupees. The doors of this and other treasure houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long. According to a custom of the Burdwan Raj family, all these valuables were in the custody of the Maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them was allowed to be opened, save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different golds of the family.

The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dury beneath the hold. Disayed wells see that the opening to not move in unison, but have each an Italian to the mount of the side of the most of them seemed to the front, the side, the rear, in turns, with a quick, nervous motion and not only so, the two ears do not move in unison, but have each an Italian to the contract of the mount of the mount of the same than the compassion of the same than the com To the Editor: There is something so

quences.

It is unfortunately a deplorable fact that, as a rule, neople here are sadly deficient

their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole day beneath the bed. Disused wells rearry in turns, with, a quick, nervous more classes a favorite hiding place is a hole day beneath the bed. Disused wells rearry their work in the month of the same purpose. It is undoubtedly a fact that many hoards thus deposited are lost forever, it is estimated that in the Bombay presidency alone \$50,000.000 worth of British sovereigns are treasured up, be cause they bear the sign of St. George and the dragon, and are valued on religious grounds. India is a very religious grounds. India is a or at least abetting, this obnoxious measure against a large portion of his constituency, which will rather consider him responsible than otherwise. Last summer the edict went forth here that every man who would haul freight from Spence's Bridge should pay a teamster's license, and it so happened that a man who for the first time in fifteen years took up a load of freight was warned that if he did so again he would either have to pay five dollars to government for such special privilreason for self congratulation in causing, or at least abetting, this obnoxious measure arginst a least abetting. meanwhile, thanks to newly-discovered fields and improved methods of mining, the gold production of the world is steadily growing, and will progressively increase for some years to come. The yield for 1895 has been the greatest in history, probably exceeding \$200. Occupation of the world and from these membranes the vibration of sound are conveyed to the air-bladder. Such is the case with the perch; while, more strange still, in the carp three little bones aid the transmission of sound.

Some of the mollusks have very remarkable organs for hearing. A good

some of the molitisks have very remarkable organs for hearing. A good in stance is the garden slug. In its neck you will see under a microscope a pair of globules filled with a clear fluid. In these are minute ear-stores which swing too and fro, rotate and start off, first in one direction and then in another, but in no instance striking the walls of the cavity. If the globules are ruptured,

nake sounds which he compared to 'the clink of steel wire on the side of the jar.' Cuttlefish have ears which follow the plan of the mollusk's organ; and, indeed, as one watches the uncanny-look-deed, as one watches the un well as of decent regard not merely to conventional but to actual propriety.

But a more serious, because a more widespread and permanent exhibition of the lack of due regard for manners, is the neglect—common to all classes of society—of the proper domestic training of children. The frequent and notorious self-sufficiency and impertinence of the American child betray the indifference of parents to the essential and most commonplace considerations of domestic discipline and parential responsibility. The spirit of unchecked independence and of selfish willfulness permitgiven by it. to fertile Nicola, or that our respected government agent subsequently, at a public meeting, pledged himself for the return of this money into the treasury by the recipients of it. Equally superfluous would be any reference to his very impartial manner of distributing the same, including, as it did, men who never owned or tilled a foot of land in Nicola, but who possessed the undeniable qualification of having a vote to cast for government candidates. didates.

It is certainly interesting to reflect, per

haps, the improper of the Opposition might ection and after; and possibly some chronic recalcitrant of the Opposition might have the impudence to insinuate that giving the difference of time it would be easy enough to account for the rest and even undertake to foretell future events.

However, to a speculative "hayseed" here it may not be an altogether unimproving study, to think of what would be the state of our public treasury, if at every election it were called upon to furnish, say under the name of grasshopper relief, a sum of money to be distributed by local agents at an average rate of \$65 for every vote necessary to ensure the return of the government candidates. Would the consequences be anything more serious than a "tendency" to raise the taxes?

A little cogitation on the part of the hayseed on such contingency might possibly have a "tendency" to improve his understanding of the purity of the present political system.

Nicola, April 2.

Merely for hinting to his wife in the ecrecy of conjugal confidence, that one of his female patients was not, in his opinio all she should be, Dr. William Playfair, an all she should be, Dr. William Playfair, an eminent London physician, has been condemned by the courts to pay \$60,000 to the aggrieved lady. The trouble was that Mrs. Playfair violated the doctor's confidence and couldn't resist the temptation to whisper the scandal abroad. After this warning, wives should not blame their husbands for neglecting to tell them all they know about folks.

If they had followed the career of their fathers Verdi would have been an inn-keeper, Gerome a jeweller, Pailleron a butcher, Jules Simon a draper, Renan a corner grocer, and Dennery an old-clothes man.

Gen. Ferrero is the Italian Ambassador at the court of St. James. He is quite popular in diplomatic circles in London, and the present digression in the East made by England is due in part to Ferrero's tact.